

Our Little People

Teachers' Edition

Ten Numbers a year: 35 Cents

Thirty-Second Year

SEPTEMBER, 1918

No. 201

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Our Little People

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OUR LITTLE PEOPLE.

TEACHERS' EDITION

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR

SEPTEMBER, 1918

NUMBER 201

AN increase of 50 per cent. in the number of nurse training schools is noted in recent reports to the Bureau of Education.

LA VERNE W. NOYES, a Chicago manufacturer and philanthropist, has given \$250,000 to the University of Chicago to pay for the education of soldiers and sailors, their children and descendants.

EVERY company of American soldiers abroad is allowed to adopt one war orphan. The total cost to each soldier is 25 cents a month. Each company is enthusiastically doing its share.

IN Alaska last year 68 schools were maintained with an enrollment of 3,666, and an average attendance of 2,172. Four superintendents, one acting superintendent, 111 teachers, 5 physicians, and 10 nurses were employed.

SPECIAL classes for crippled children have been opened in public and private day schools in six of the large cities of the United States, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Detroit.

THE Massachusetts system of vocational agricultural instruction includes separate classes and departments in High schools. In the case of a school the State pays one-half the maintenance expenses; in the case of a department, two-thirds of the salary of the agricultural instructor.

IF just one boy or one girl in each school in the United States saved one slice of wheat bread each meal for one week, at the end of that week there would be enough wheat to make 800,000 loaves of bread to send abroad, enough bread for an army of 250,000 men for one week.

THE school life of every boy and girl is as much a part of his life as his home life. Many of the little courtesies which make the home a pleasant place to live in also make the school a pleasant place to live in. Why not remember that the teachers and the boys and girls of the schools have feelings and like to be made happy just as much as the parents, the grandparents, the aunts, the uncles, and the children of the homes?

• BE kind to the unfortunate. Do not tease a foolish, half-witted boy or girl, nor laugh at a deformed schoolfellow. If you are sound in mind and body, be thankful and show your thankfulness by treating the afflicted kindly. If one of the pupils in your school is a hunchback or a cripple, be careful not to mention his deformity. Try to have him enter into your sports as much as possible and make him forget that he is a cripple.

THE chief aim of composition work is the efficient imparting of ideas to others. From this point of view pupils should be held to the essential consideration that to convey ideas or truths to others it is necessary first to be honest with one's self, to realize the gaps in

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one's own information and the need of further study to acquire the necessary knowledge. Consciousness of one's own ignorance and an open mind are essentials of character no less than of ability to write or speak effectively.

MORALLY important as it always is to learn to do one's work well, it is especially so in homemaking. So greatly does human welfare, in every sense from the lowest to the highest, depend upon the efficiency and the moral atmosphere of the home that special attention to its many problems is of the highest necessity. Under our present economic life, the maker of a home needs a more extended training than in former times; she needs an insight into problems of today and a command of the best methods available through modern science.

THE art studies prepare at the least for the worthy use of leisure. The significance of such use of leisure should be shown. Art studies also provide occasion to satisfy distinct cravings of the adolescent nature which, unless they find a healthy expression in esthetic creation and enjoyment, are likely instead to find debasing outlet. If there is any age above others which requires to be fed upon beauty, it is youth, with its disturbing new wealth of emotions. No recreation can be more wholesome at this period than the making of beautiful objects.

TEXAS has 337 teachers' cottages at the present time, according to the report of State Superintendent W. F. Doughty. Mr. Doughty reports that he is receiving most hearty coöperation from the county superintendents of the State in introducing "teacherages" as part of the school plan. He estimates that at the present rate of progress the number of cottages will reach 500 by October, and concludes, "The fact that so many districts have

built teachers' homes insures better teachers, longer tenure of office, and necessarily, of course, better schools."

VALUABLE teaching material may be found in current agricultural literature and for this reason each vocational agricultural library should receive regularly farm papers appropriate to the section in which the school is located, as well as a few general papers on live stock and dairying. A current paper giving a digest of agricultural literature for the United States would be useful and of general interest to many students and teachers. The pupils should, moreover, be encouraged to subscribe for those publications which promise to be most useful in their individual home work.

EDUCATION in patriotism and the agencies, official and unofficial, engaged in promoting patriotic work in the schools are reviewed in Teachers' Leaflet No. 2. The work of the Council of National Defense, National Security League, National Committee of Patriotic Societies, National Board for Historical Service, the Bureau of Education, National Education Association, and Committee on Public Information is described in some detail, so that teachers and school officers may have ready at hand abundant sources of help in spreading the teaching of true Americanism.

QUARRELING shows neither good manners nor good conduct; it may show ignorance of the right way to behave. No one who knows better ought to be guilty of quarreling. Sometimes very, very small children, almost babies, quarrel and we forgive them and say, "They are so little, they do not know any better," and then we separate them and explain to them that they must not quarrel or they will never, never get on well in this world. Quarrelsome people never do, if you notice; they are always in trouble, never

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happy, and always making others unhappy. Those who make others unhappy, when it is not necessary to do so, have bad manners.

THE Forest Service has a special collection of 44 large mounted photographs on "The Forests of the United States, Their Use and Preservation," prepared as a traveling exhibit to be lent to schools, libraries, and other educational institutions. These photographs are arranged in 11 series, of 4 pictures each. These series, with descriptions, form illustrated "stories" on special features of forest work and forest conditions. Each series is mounted on a strip of green denim cloth, with eyelets in the upper corners, for hanging. The whole exhibit covers a wall space $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and about 14 feet long.

CRACKED and yellow with age, and mended in one or two places with slips of tissue, a warranty deed between 99 and 100 years old, whereby the school fund of Gray, Maine, conveyed to Curtis Stiles of the same town a lot of land in Gray for the consideration of \$180, was filed in the Cumberland registry of deeds recently. The deed is witnessed by James Colley, Jr., and Daniel W. Green and acknowledged before Daniel W. Green as justice of the peace. The conveyance is made by Nicholas Low, treasurer of the school fund, and the deed was left at the office of the register by Ernest E. Leonard.

ACCORDING to Prof. F. B. Jenks, of the University of Vermont, "the State has been fortunate in that there have been no compulsory laws such as has been passed in a number of States requiring the teaching of agriculture in every school without first allowing time for the teachers to prepare for it." A great many schools in Vermont are now making some attempt to teach agriculture and with varying degrees of success. The development along this line in

the High schools and academies has been quite rapid. In 1913-14 there were only four schools employing a specially trained agricultural teacher. In 1914-15 there were nine; in 1915-16 there were 15, and during the year 1916-17 there were 23.

IN order that every teacher in the United States may receive Government publications, particularly those of significance in the war emergency, the Department of the Interior has had prepared and reduced to stencils the addresses of the schoolhouses of the United States of every grade. The list now contains 178,000 separate schools, representing nearly half a million teachers. A relatively small number of cities have not yet sent in the necessary information, but through the co-operation of the State superintendents the missing names are rapidly being added. The list has thus far been used to mail pamphlets of the Committee on Public Information, including the Junior Four-Minute Men material of the Liberty Loan.

THE only sound method of dealing with the crippled soldier or civilian is to train him for a trade in which his physical disability does not incapacitate him. This is being demonstrated more clearly than ever before by the way the war cripple in foreign countries is overcoming his handicap. In fact, the complete elimination of the dependent cripple has become a real and inspiring possibility. In this country the government will provide the necessary medical treatment, supply artificial limbs, conduct the training for an occupation, and find the job. It rests with the people, however, as to whether they will encourage the returned soldier to accept the advantages of training which will refit him for a life of usefulness and self-respect. The American Red Cross is inaugurating a campaign to promote general intelligence regarding the true needs of the crippled soldier.

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EDUCATION OF YOUNG GIRLS

BY MRS. ISABEL S. WALLACE

THE education of young girls should prepare them for the greatest work in the world—wifehood and motherhood, and I wish they could all have courses in home-nursing, domestic science and kindergarten training.

My training as a kindergartner taught me many things, among them keeping strictly to a schedule: so my baby was fed, bathed and put to bed regularly. Habit is formed early in life, and can help to make or mar character, depending on whether habits are good or bad. This carrying out of a regular schedule was not always easy, for it meant sacrifice of many pleasures. But I wanted to be a good mother first of all, and I was rewarded by having a happy, good baby. Even now at six years old there is no fuss at nap-time or bedtime. One of the things taught unconsciously in the kindergarten is regularity and promptness, and these can be taught in the home just as well.

Long before baby could talk she knew the little play for the fingers, "Here's a ball for baby."

"Here's a ball for baby,
Big and soft and round.
Here's the baby's hammer;
See how he can pound.
Here are baby's soldiers,
Standing in a row.
Here is baby's music—
Clapping, clapping so.
Here is baby's trumpet:
Toot! toot! toot! toot! toot!
Here's the way that
Baby plays at peekaboo.
Here's the big umbrella
To keep the baby dry.
Here's the baby's cradle:
Rock-a-baby bye."

— *Emilie Poulsson.*

The ball is made with the two hands rounded together; the hammer by doubling up the hands and pounding, one on top of the other. Baby's soldiers are made by holding

all the fingers up straight. The hands are clapped together for the music, and doubled up, one in front of the other, for a trumpet. For peekaboo the fingers are spread in front of the eyes so that baby can see between them. The umbrella is made by placing the palm of one hand on the index finger of the other, and the cradle by putting the two hands together, inner sides of the palms touching and outer sides open.

As I said the words of this little play and made the motions, baby would try to make the motions too. She also knew, "Five Little Squirrels," "Good Mother Hen," and "Little Squirrel Living Here." Of course, she could not play them perfectly, but she loved them and wanted me to play them for her over and over.

Baby also loved music and even when very tiny would stop crying to listen to soft music. She has always loved stories also. First we took up "Mother Goose Rhymes." I would repeat them over and over to baby as I sat sewing and she played on the floor, and before she was two years old she knew a great many of them. She also knew the words of several little songs, such as "Rock-a-bye Baby." It was enchanting to hear her say them in her sweet baby way. I never actually taught her the songs, however, simply singing them over and over again.

Baby played with two other little girls from the age of three until over four. One was younger and the other older than she. The two little girls did not have much home training, as their mother was a society woman and left the children to the care of a maid. They almost lived at our house. When the children grew quarrelsome, I usually suggested a party. The little table and chairs were gaily set on the piazza, weather permitting, and milk, graham biscuits and dates were served, or grape juice and arrow-root biscuit. Sometimes an apple or an orange was carefully prepared

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for the occasion. Such a party always stopped the quarreling. Sitting down rested them and eating quieted them. Then after they had finished I left my work and told them a story. Oh, how eager their little faces were!

One day, the younger visitor, who was very spoiled and selfish and consequently quarrelsome, was making things very unpleasant for the other two. I entered the room and quietly took her on my lap. She knew she had been naughty and was a little afraid of me and also curious as to what was going to happen. The other two children watched with awe and wonder on their little faces. Very quietly I told the story my grandmother used to tell me about "Naughty Spotty." It made a great impression on them all, and, as I had foreseen, it was not necessary to say one word of direct censure to the naughty child.

Both of our little visitors were story-hungry. Their mother said she could not tell stories. By reading a story over several times and getting its meaning and spirit, anyone can tell a story. Don't be afraid to put expression into your voice and face. No stories should be told which may frighten a child. The children may dream about them or lie awake in fear; such stories also make them afraid in the dark.

Then there are pictures. Good pictures and picture-books are very necessary for children. One or two pictures that are worth while are better than many poor ones. Since babyhood my little girl has known and loved pictures. She learned nearly all of the animals in that way. She has also learned how to handle a valuable book and now she can be trusted to go to the bookcase and take out and replace a book after looking at the pictures, and asking about them. Good pictures are an education to all children and they love them.

In kindergarten children play with blocks, among other things, at first with the simplest kind, then

with more complicated and larger sets. They are directed and taught how and what to build, and it trains the eyes and hands, teaching accuracy and construction. At home most children have blocks and can build on the floor and love to build for hours. My husband builds castles and all kinds of wonderful houses with our little girl, and in this way the building becomes more and more instructive and worth while.

Crayons have played a large part in our daughter's life. She loves to draw and can really draw well. I have drawn simple things for her and she tries to copy them. She also tries to draw what she sees and thus in these two ways she is acquiring another medium of self-expression.

WAR TIME COMMUNITY CENTERS

"EVERY schoolhouse a community capitol and every community a democracy."

With this as his motto, Dr. Henry E. Jackson, of the Bureau of Education, of the Department of the Interior, has prepared a special war-time bulletin on "The Community Center: What it is, and how to Organize it." The bulletin was prepared for use in connection with the joint campaign conducted by the Council of National Defense and the Bureau of Education, to organize local communities for National Service. It will be distributed free.

In his bulletin Dr. Jackson says: "Our three most urgent national needs are to mobilize intelligence, food, and money. But it is not possible to mobilize them until we first mobilize the people. The Nation's present need has made apparent the necessity of organizing local communities. The Council of National Defense discovered it through its experience in the war. The Bureau of Education had begun the task before we entered the war. These two organizations have now united their forces for the accomplishment of their common purpose

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to promote community organization throughout the Nation. The slogan of the one is: Every school district a community council for national service. The slogan of the other is: Every schoolhouse a community capitol and every community a little democracy. President Wilson has clearly indicated the profound significance of this movement in the letter he wrote to commend it.

"The creation of a democratic and intelligent social order is essentially the same task, whether our approach to it be local, national, or international. To establish free trade in friendship in all three communities is the goal of the community center movement.

"The postoffice, corner store, and saloon are passing as social centers, but they must be replaced with something better if they are not to be replaced with something worse. For only he can destroy who can replace. The public school therefore stands before an open door of opportunity to become a neighborhood club, where the people can meet on terms which preserve their self-respect.

"The schoolhouse used as a neighborhood club renders an invaluable public service. It seeks to create the neighborly spirit essential for concerted action. The means employed are various—games, folk dances, dramas, chorus singing—which require the subordination of self to cooperative effort, dinner parties, where the people break bread in celebration of their communion with each other as neighbors. These activities not only render a service to the individual by promoting his happiness and decreasing his loneliness, they discover in the community unsuspected abilities and unused resources. To set them to work not only develops the individual but enriches the community life.

"It thus becomes apparent that the neighborhood club furnishes the key to the possible solution of a variety of problems—the Ameri-

canization problem, for example. The object of the community-center movement is to achieve freemen's citizenship, both for native and foreign-born alike. But citizenship means membership. It is obvious that the teaching of English to aliens is not sufficient to make them members of America. To acquire the language as a means of communication with their fellows is, of course, a necessary preliminary. But it is only a means to an end. If they are ever to feel that they belong with us, the right hand of fellowship must be extended to them. The neighborhood spirit alone can create in them the spirit of America."

THE CHILD'S PLAY

THERE is nothing that can equal the *seemingly* unsupervised period of a child's play or work time, to learn the real child. If you are accustomed to "make-believe" with him, you are no more a drawback to his spontaneity than his playmates. You find what he thinks, what his language really is and his attitude toward his playmates.

Last week when the day was stormy and the recess short, I gave extra time for any work the children wanted to do, and took notes of their procedure. Some had started rugs and hammocks, and others are wonderful little knitters. We have movable seats and a large floor space and kindergarten chairs. I had put all the unfinished work on a long, low table. I sat at my desk at the side, working and listening, leaving them to their own devices.

They finally decided to have a Red Cross work room and a Woman's Club. They divided the chairs into two groups. One little girl named Hulda, who is very outspoken and a leader, but who uses the worst possible English on all occasions, said, "Now you kids can either go to the Red Cross or the Woman's Club to work." I said, "Don't you think it would sound better to say, 'Boys, you may go?'"

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Hulda replied, "Now there I go again. I've been trying to break my mother of saying 'kids' and I am at it myself." So the boys chose according to their preference in girls, as boys always do.

Some of the conversation was as follows:

"How-do-you-do, Mrs. Brown, are you knitting for the Red Cross?"

"No," said Mrs. Brown, "I am making a hammock for the poor little Belgian children. They have had such a hard time. What are you knitting?"

"Oh, I'm making squares for our soldier quilt. We have nearly enough now."

Another group were knitting and comparing the number of their Thrift Stamps. They often came to me for help or approval of their work, and often sought and obtained help from their mates. All were eager, happy and busy. All were in the Community work except two boys whom they called "slackers," because they played at the sand table. They were reluctant to go home when dismissal time came.

There is much motivation, enthusiasm and the real kind of patriotism with all the children. One can hardly believe the things they cheerfully give up to have a Thrift Stamp. One of the bankers, talking to them on the day we celebrated our entrance into the war, told them they had done more to enthuse the older people than the older people could do for them; and I think the children helped boost us "Over the Top" in the last Liberty Loan.

There are twenty-three "six-year-olds" in my room and they have seven hundred dollars in Liberty Bonds and over four hundred dollars in Thrift Stamps invested, and all are the children of working people. They save their own money and when asked what they want for presents they say, "Thrift Stamps."

The knitting that the children do, from the first grade up, is a fresh surprise each day. A little girl

from the fourth grade finished a pair of Sox yesterday, wonderfully and beautifully done. We had knitted squares for several quilts when the children asked if they couldn't make one of their own, and now we have nearly finished it. They have saved tinfoil and other articles which the Red Cross requested them to collect and save to help win the war.—*The Public Schools.*

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY WARNING

EVERY German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy.

Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother.

The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting news to Berlin, and in spreading peace propaganda, as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces.

Whenever any suspicious act, or disloyal word comes to your notice, communicate at once with the Vigilance Corps of the American Defense Society, with the police department, the local office of the Department of Justice, or with the national headquarters of the American Defense Society, 44 East 23rd Street, New York City.

IN Europe the arrangement of buildings and the choice of sites for open-air schools have followed in general the lines laid down in the original open-air school at Charlottenburg, Germany. The Charlottenburg School is situated in a beautiful pine forest. The ground is rolling and sandy. The buildings are of inexpensive construction, but are carefully planned for the purposes of the school and are grouped in convenient relation to each other as well as to the outdoor features of the place.

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TEACHING DOGS TRICKS

Boys, if you love dogs, don't teach them any tricks which are going to cause them anxiety, and sometimes pain, to perform. It is so natural to ask, when one sees a friend's dog for the first time, "Does he do any tricks?"

I had a friend once who owned a noble St. Bernard dog, and when people would ask if he knew any tricks, my friend would stiffen himself a bit and say quickly, "He cannot do any." I never understood so fully why the gentleman "got cross" with anyone who asked him this question, till recently, when I saw a nice little black dog bullied into standing up and walking, with evident distress, in the unnatural pose, yet afraid of the warning hand that threatened if he did not "walk and sit up and beg." If the dog assumes these positions of his own volition, it is all right, but if he is evidently distressed at having to walk on two feet unsupported, don't make him do it. Dogs love their masters so that they will lay down their lives for them. One should be contented with having that great wealth of affection from a dog's heart, and not expect to have a motion-picture and circus outfit thrown in, when one owns a dog. — *Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

TEACHERS WANTED

\$100 TO \$150 MONTH

ALL teachers should try the U. S. Government examinations constantly being held throughout the entire country. Thousands of positions are to be filled at from \$1,100 to \$1,800; have short hours and annual vacations, with full pay. Those interested should write immediately to Franklin Institute, Dept. R238, Rochester, N. Y., for schedule showing all examination dates and places and large descriptive book, showing the positions open and giving many sample examination questions, which will be sent free of charge.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

APPORTIONMENT to each state of the federal fund of \$2,307,460 for vocational education in 1918-19 has been announced by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The funds are made available on the condition that each state shall duplicate the amount allotted. The money must be spent as follows:

For agriculture, \$782,575; trade, home economics and industry, \$794,463; teacher training, \$730,421.

The allotments by state follow:

Maine, \$17,920; New Hampshire, \$15,000; Vermont, \$15,000; Massachusetts, \$86,138; Rhode Island, \$19,304; Connecticut, \$31,245; New York, \$226,343; New Jersey, \$62,776; Pennsylvania, \$186,786; Delaware, \$15,000; Maryland, \$31,250; West Virginia, \$29,417; Ohio, \$115,622; Kentucky, \$55,701; Michigan, \$67,539; Indiana, \$64,578; Wisconsin, \$55,843; Illinois, \$137,581; Minnesota, \$49,557; Iowa, \$52,530; Missouri, \$78,775; North Dakota, \$17,808; South Dakota, \$17,708; Nebraska, \$28,014; Kansas, \$39,867; Oklahoma, \$38,655; Montana, \$15,000; Wyoming, \$15,000; Colorado, \$19,273; New Mexico, \$15,000; Idaho, \$15,000; Utah, \$15,000; Arizona, \$15,000; Washington, \$27,614; Oregon, \$16,142; California, \$58,021; Virginia, \$48,288; North Carolina, \$51,191; South Carolina, \$36,189; Georgia, \$60,948; Florida, \$18,857; Tennessee, \$51,011; Alabama, \$49,765; Mississippi, \$42,888; Arkansas, \$37,874; Louisiana, \$39,085; Texas, \$91,361.

SEPTEMBER BIRTHDAYS

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON: English; born Sept. 18, 1709; died, 1784. Great writer and literary critic.

Frances E. Willard: American; born Sept. 28, 1839; died, 1898. Educator and philanthropist.

Queen Elizabeth: English; born Sept. 7, 1533; died, 1603. Literary and commercial revival during her reign.

INTRODUCTION

FROM the editorial matter of "Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln," the following paragraphs seem to form an appropriate introduction to the selections given:

"To-day Lincoln's position as a master of the English tongue in its strength and simplicity is unquestioned. The French Academy, Emerson, Lowell, Everett, Beecher, Ingersoll, great orators and critics of England and America, are united on that point. No man of his century could state a proposition with more exactness and compactness. His clarity of expression, the consistent building up of his argument, his brilliantly apt comparisons, his illuminating wit, his merciless pursuit of illogic in his opponents, his reserve and his dignity would be remarkable in a mind highly trained, and in this untaught son of the wilderness became phenomenal. The Peoria address, the debates, the letters to Greeley, to McClellan, to Conklin, are models in their way. Equally noticeable is his instinct for words, his choice of the simple, the descriptive, the musical. The inaugurals, the Gettysburg address (ranked by Emerson as the peer of any of the utterances of man), the Springfield farewell, illustrate this side of his genius.

“ But no criticism, no analysis, can give life to these addresses as can the vision of the man who uttered them — of the towering gaunt figure, ill-dressed, uncouth, yet glorified with the dignity of earnestness. Those who heard him say that he was often nervously awkward on rising to speak but soon forgot himself in his subject. He would toss back his head and show his figure, seemingly expanded beyond its lank proportions, at the extent of its gigantic height. He used his hands little but would sweep his arm through the air with an occasional splendid gesture. His rough dark face would shine and his gray eyes flash with eloquence or twinkle with humor. Competent judges rank him with Clay and Webster for force and magnetism. Such was Lincoln the orator.”

LINCOLN'S FIRST SPEECH

Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for the legislature in 1832, and at New Salem, Illinois, he is said to have delivered his first political speech, in March of that year. When this speech was delivered, Lincoln was only twenty-three years of age. In this contest he was defeated, but it was his only defeat by a direct vote of the people.

EVERY man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one that I

have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow-men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young, and unknown to many of you. I was born, and have ever remained, in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the country; and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. But, if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined.

HIS POLITICAL CREED

Under date of June 13, 1836, there appeared in the Sangamon Journal, of New Salem, Illinois, a letter from Mr. Lincoln, in which he responds to a call from various candidates "to show their hands." This letter shows how completely he believed in equal rights and justice to all:

I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently, I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage, who pay taxes or bear arms (by no means excluding females).

If elected, I shall consider the whole people of Sangamon my constituents, as well those that oppose as those that support me.

While acting as their representative, I shall be governed by their will on all subjects upon which I have the means of knowing what their will is; and upon all others I shall do what my own judgment teaches me will best advance their interests.

“ HUG IT ALL THE TIGHTER ”

AGAIN you say, you much fear the elysium of which you have dreamed so much is never to be realized. Well, if it shall not, I dare swear it will not be the fault of her who is now your wife. I now have no doubt that it is the peculiar misfortune of both you and me to dream dreams of elysium far exceeding all that anything earthly can realize. Far short of your dreams as you may be, no woman could do more to realize them than that same black-eyed Fanny. If you could but contemplate her through my imagination, it would appear ridiculous to you that any one should for a moment think of being unhappy with her. My old father used to have a saying that “ If you make a bad bargain, hug it all the tighter; ” and it occurs to me that if the bargain you have just closed can possibly be called a bad one, it is certainly the most pleasant one for applying that maxim to which my fancy can by any effort picture. — *From Letter to Joshua F. Speed.*

YOUNG AMERICA

The following selections are made from an address delivered by Mr. Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, and other towns in 1859 and 1860 :

WE have all heard of Young America. He is the most current youth of the age. Some think him conceited and arrogant; but has he not reason to entertain a rather extensive opinion of himself? Is he not the inventor and owner of the present, and sole hope of the future? Men and things, everywhere, are ministering unto him. Look at his apparel, and you shall see cotton fabrics from Manchester and Lowell; flax linen from Ireland; wool cloth from Spain; silk from France; furs from the Arctic region; with a buffalo robe from the Rocky Mountains, as a general outsider. At his table, besides plain bread and meat made at home, are sugar from Louisiana, coffee and fruits from the tropics, salt from Turk's Island, fish from Newfoundland, tea from China, and spices from the Indies. The whales of the Pacific furnish his candlelight, he has a diamond ring from Brazil, a gold watch from California, and a Spanish cigar from Havana. He not only has a present supply of all these, and much more; but thousands of hands are engaged in producing fresh supplies, and other thousands in bringing them to him. The iron horse is panting and impatient to carry him everywhere in no time; and

the lightning stands ready harnessed to take and bring his tidings in a trifle less than no time.

He owns a large part of the world, by right of possessing it, and all the rest by right of wanting it, and intending to have it. As Plato had for the immortality of the soul, so Young America has a "pleasant hope, a fond desire — a longing after" territory. "He has found a new passion — a perfect rage — for the new;" particularly new men for office, and the new earth mentioned in the Revelations, in which, being no more sea, there must be about three times as much land as in the present. He is a great friend of humanity; and his desire for land is not selfish, but merely an impulse to extend the area of freedom. He is very anxious to fight for the liberation of enslaved nations and colonies, provided, always, they have land, and not any liking for his interference. As to those who have no land, and would be glad of help from any quarter, he considers they can afford to wait a few hundred years longer. In knowledge he is particularly rich. He knows all that can possibly be known: inclines to believe in spiritual rappings, and is the unquestioned inventor of "Manifest Destiny." His horror is for all that is old, particularly "Old Fogy."

If the said Young America really is, as he claims to be, the owner of all present, it must be admitted that he has considerable advantage of Old Fogy. Take, for instance, the first of all fogies, Father Adam. There he stood a very perfect physical man,

as poets and painters inform us, but he must have been very ignorant, and simple in his habits. He had no sufficient time to learn much by observation, and he had no near neighbors to teach him anything. No part of his breakfast had been brought from the other side of the world; and it is quite probable he had no conception of the world having any other side. In all these things, it is very plain, he has no equal of Young America; the most that can be said is, that according to his chance he may have been quite as much of a man as his very self-complacent descendant. Little as what he knew, let the youngster discard all he has learned from others, and then show, if he can any advantage on his side. In the way of land and livestock, Adam was quite in the ascendant. He had dominion over all the earth, and all the living things upon and round about it. The land has been sadly divided out since; but never fret, Young America will re-annex it yet. . . .

What one observes, and would himself infer nothing from, he tells to another, and that other at once sees a valuable hint in it. A result is thus reached which neither alone would have arrived at. And this reminds me of what I passed unnoticed before, that the very first invention was a joint operation, Eve having shared with Adam the getting up of the apron. And, indeed, judging from the fact that sewing has come down to our times as "woman's work," it is very probable that she took the leading part — he, perhaps, doing no more than to stand by and

thread the needle. That proceeding may be reckoned as the mother of all "sewing societies," and the first and most perfect "World's Fair," all inventions and all inventors then in the world being on the spot.

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

When Mr. Lincoln was informed of his nomination as President by the Chicago Convention, May 19, 1860, he sent the following reply:

I TENDER to you, and through you to the Republican National Convention, and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you now formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from this high honor — a responsibility which I could almost wish had fallen upon some one of the far more eminent men and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the convention — I shall, by your leave, consider more fully the resolutions of the convention, denominated the platform, and without any unnecessary or unreasonable delay, respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory, and the nomination gratefully accepted.

And now I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking you, and each of you by the hand.

AT INDEPENDENCE HALL

On the way to Washington the Presidential party visited Philadelphia, where a public reception was given on February 22, 1861. There were at this time rumors that the President-elect would be assassinated on his way to Washington before the inauguration. Mr. Lincoln was called upon and urged by his friends to proceed at once to Washington and thus elude those whom they thought they had reason to fear. But he had promised to raise a flag over Independence Hall on Washington's Birthday, and he had promised to visit Harrisburg the next day. He would consent to nothing that interfered with this plan, and on that day, for the first time, he stood in Independence Hall, and these are the words he uttered in the presence of an immense crowd assembled in the square in front of the Hall:

I AM filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to our distracted country. I can say in return, sir, that all the political sentiments that I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed

and adopted that Declaration. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together.

It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in that Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved on that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle, it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there is no need of bloodshed and war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course; and I may say in advance that there will be no bloodshed unless it is forced upon the government. The government will not use force, unless force is used against it.

My friends, this is wholly an unprepared speech. I did not expect to be called on to say a word when I came here. I supposed I was merely to do something toward raising the flag. I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. [Cries of "No, no."] But I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by.

LET THE GRASS GROW WHERE IT MAY

Just after Mr. Lincoln's arrival in Washington the members of the Peace Conference, then in session in that city, called upon Mr. Lincoln at Willard's Hotel. Among others presented to Mr. Lincoln was William E. Dodge, a wealthy and influential merchant of New York. Mr. Dodge then asked the President-elect:

"Is the nation, Mr. Lincoln, to be plunged into bankruptcy? Is the grass to grow in our streets?"

"If it depends upon me, the grass shall not grow anywhere except in the fields, where it ought to grow," was the reply.

"Then you will permit the South to control our institutions?"

"I do not know that I quite understand you. I do not know what my acts or opinions may be in the future. If I ever come to the great office of President of the United States I shall take an oath to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. This is a great and solemn duty.

With the support of the people and the assistance of the Almighty I shall undertake to perform it. I have full faith that I shall perform it. It is not the Constitution as I would like to have it, but as it is, that is to be defended. The Constitution will not be preserved and defended until it is enforced and obeyed in every part of every one of the United States. *It must be so respected and defended, let the grass grow where it may.*”

“ WE CANNOT SEPARATE ”

In his first inaugural address Mr. Lincoln made a review of the political events that brought about his election to the high position he was qualifying for on the day of its delivery. He made a strong plea for the Union, and showed how hopeless in a republican government was any effort of the minority to rule. The address as a whole is one of his best. It dwelt almost entirely upon the state of the nation and his duty as President. The closing paragraphs only are given here.

PHYSICALLY speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an imperishable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory af-

ter separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to the terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the

Constitution — which amendment, however, I have not seen — has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose; but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief; and have,

with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be any object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there is still no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have

the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend it."

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature.

LINCOLN WOULD SAVE THE UNION

Among other things in which Mr. Lincoln replied to an article by Horace Greeley that appeared in the New York Tribune, he wrote under date of August 22, 1862, these words:

I WOULD save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would

do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving o'hers alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

NANNY GOAT IS LOST

Nanny Goat was one of the White House pets, and during the absence of the family in August, 1863, she disappeared. Mr. Lincoln in a letter to his wife informed her of the loss. Tad was the pet name given to the President's son.

ALL as well as usual, and no particular trouble anyway. I put the money into the Treasury at five per cent., with the privilege of withdrawing it any time upon thirty days' notice. I suppose you are glad to learn this. Tell dear Tad poor "Nanny

Goat " is lost, and Mrs. Cuthbert and I are in distress about it. The day you left, Nanny was found resting herself and chewing her little cud on the middle of Tad's bed; but now she's gone! The gardener kept complaining that she destroyed the flowers, till it was concluded to bring her down to the White House. This was done, and the second day she had disappeared and has not been heard of since. This is the last we knew of poor "Nanny."

MR. LINCOLN MEETS DAVIS' COMMISSIONERS

IN his intercourse with men Mr. Lincoln was a remarkable man. He had his own ideas of right and wrong, and strong convictions as to his duty. The arguments of those who wished to influence him were often completely wiped out by his matter-of-fact logic. He saw the weak points at once, and many a time a story of his, of which he had an abundant store, would climax his argument. Some of these stories were exceedingly funny, but there was never any doubt of their application.

The story of his interview with the commissioners sent by Jefferson Davis in the winter of 1865, deserves a place in the present collection.

Near the close of the war Jefferson Davis appointed a Commission to meet President Lincoln,

or his representatives, with the view of effecting peace. Mr. Davis instructed the commissioners "to proceed to Washington City for informal conference upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the purpose of securing peace to the two countries."

The President commissioned Secretary Seward to meet the Confederate commissioners. In his letter of instruction he wrote: "The following things are indispensable: First, The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

"Second, No receding by the executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceding documents.

"Third, No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all forces hostile to the Government. You will inform them that all propositions of theirs, not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality; you will hear all they may choose to say, and repeat to me; you will not assume to definitely consummate anything."

At the same time, by special messenger, he sent the following instruction to General Grant: "Let nothing which is transpiring change, hinder or delay your military plans."

The commissioners arrived at General Grant's headquarters and were furnished comfortable quarters on board one of his dispatch boats. Grant was

so much impressed by the sincerity and earnestness of the commissioners, that he telegraphed Secretary Stanton: "I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time, and do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch (Stevens and Hunter), if not with all three now within our lines."

President Lincoln read the dispatch. and not knowing the instructions which Jefferson Davis had given his commissioners, telegraphed General Grant: "Say to the gentlemen I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe."

It was midwinter, and Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were in the cabin of the steamer River Queen, awaiting the arrival of the commissioners. Mr. Stevens was a man of small stature, and at the time was in poor health. He wore several overcoats, and when the commissioners came in, one by one Mr. Stevens laid aside the numerous overcoats in which he was wrapped.

As President Lincoln beheld the boyish-looking little man he said: "Seward, that is the largest shucking for so small a nubbin that I ever saw."

After friendly greetings were passed and a pleasant talk of old times, Mr. Stevens asked if there was any way in which peace and harmony could be restored.

"I know of but one way," Mr. Lincoln replied.

"Those who are resisting the laws of the Union must cease their resistance."

"We have been induced to believe," said Mr. Stevens, "that both parties might cease present strife and take up a continental question, which would give time for their anger to cool."

President Lincoln in his reply referred to the letter he had written to Jefferson Davis, to the effect that he was "ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential persons now resisting the national authority may informally send to me with the view of securing peace to the people of our common country." Then he added: "I was always willing to hear propositions for peace, on the conditions of this letter, and on no others. The restoration of the Union is a *sine qua non* with me, and hence my instruction that no conference was to be held except on that basis."

Mr. Stevens then argued as best he could from his standpoint. Mr. Lincoln then replied: "I cannot entertain a proposition for an armistice on any terms while the vital question of reunion is undisposed of. That is the first question with me. I can enter into no treaty, convention, or stipulation or agreement with the Confederate States, jointly or separately, upon any subject but upon the basis first settled — that the Union is to be restored. Any such agreement or stipulation would be a *quasi* recognition of the States then in arms against the National Government as a separate power. . . . Even if the

Confederate States should entertain the proposition to return to the Union, I could not enter into any agreement in regard to reconstruction, or upon any other matters of that sort, while they have parties in arms against the Government."

"But," interposed Mr. Hunter, one of Mr. Davis' commissioners, "there are instances where a chief executive has entered into agreements even when there were parties in arms against acknowledged authority. Charles I., of England, did it."

"I do not profess to be posted in history," Mr. Lincoln replied. "On such matters I will turn you over to Mr. Seward. All that I distinctly recollect about Charles I. is that he lost his head."

The Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery was read.

"The slaves," said Mr. Hunter, "have always been accustomed to an overseer. If you suddenly free them on the basis of the Emancipation Proclamation, you will not only precipitate them, but the entire Southern people into irredeemable ruin."

"Mr. Hunter," the President replied, "you ought to know more about this matter than I, for you have always lived under the slave system. I can only say that your statement brings to mind Farmer Case, out in Illinois, who undertook to raise a lot of hogs. It was no small job to find them. He had a large field of potatoes, and he concluded to turn the hogs loose and let them have full swing. It would save digging the potatoes. He was looking at the critters

one day when a neighbor came along. 'Case,' he said, 'your hogs are doing well just now, but what will become of them when the ground freezes?' 'Well,' said Case, 'it may come rather hard on their snouts, but it will be root, hog, or die.'"

Nothing ever came of the interview described, more than for the first time to bring the officials of the Confederacy into direct communication with the President of the United States, and face to face with the terms on which they might expect peace.

THE GETTYSBURG DEDICATION

On the 19th of November, 1863, the State of Pennsylvania having purchased a portion of the Gettysburg battlefield as a burial-place for the Union soldiers killed in that terrible battle, the grounds were dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

President Lincoln's Washington friends knew that he expected to attend the consecration ceremony. He had said nothing about his expectancy of being called upon for any remarks on the occasion, and some of them strangely, as it may seem, were not a little solicitous lest the President might not prepare himself properly for the occasion. The first intimation by him to the remarks he was to make was made the evening before when he inquired as to the program for the occasion before retiring for the night.

"The oration will be given by Mr. Everett," said the gentleman who was to preside, "then I shall call upon the President of the United States for some remarks."

"I supposed I might be expected to say something, and I shall have to put some stray thoughts together," was President Lincoln's reply.

That night in his chamber, after a tiresome journey from Washington, followed by an evening's reception, his "stray thoughts" were written out.

One of the incidents of this memorable battle is told in Coffin's "Life of Abraham Lincoln."

On the morning of July 1st, when the brigade of General Wadsworth turned from Emmetsburg road by the house of Nicholas Codori, and marched across the fields, the soldiers saw a man with a gun running to join them. It was John Burns, a citizen, who stepped into the ranks of a Pennsylvania regiment, and, without waiting to be enrolled, went into the fight and was severely wounded.

"I should like to have Burns go with me to the dedication," said Mr. Lincoln. The veteran came and accompanied the President to Cemetery Hill, which during the battle was swept by shot and shell from the Confederate artillery, and where forty Union cannon thundered defiance in the heat of the conflict.

Edward Everett was one of the most accomplished orators in the United States. His rhetoric was faultless and for two long hours he held the closest attention of an immense audience. Then President Lincoln was introduced, and stepping to the front of the platform, put his spectacles on his nose, took a sheet of paper from his pocket and read his immortal address.

The audience that just before had loudly applauded Mr. Everett was hushed as if a prayer or a benediction was falling upon them from the lips of the President. Eyes that were unaccustomed to weeping were filled with tears.

The President after the ceremonies were over took Mr. Everett by the hand and congratulated him in his own frank way. Mr. Everett replied: "Ah, Mr. President, how gladly would I exchange all my hundred pages to have been the author of your twenty lines."

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a

great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

FROM LINCOLN'S LAST INAUGURAL

There are so many passages in Lincoln's speeches and letters that have attracted universal attention and admiration, that it is difficult to select those best adapted to our readers: but it is

earnestly hoped that the words selected may lead many a reader to the study of that remarkable man who saved the Union in its greatest peril without loss or serious injury to its free institutions. The following selection is from his second inaugural address, delivered March 4, 1865, which was only a few weeks before his assassination :

THE Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of its offenses! for it must needs be that offense come; but woe to the man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope — fervently do we pray — that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as it was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice towards none; with charity for all! with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the

right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

GENERAL GRANT, at Vicksburg, was under Halleck, who disapproved of his conduct on technical grounds. Lincoln, irritated by the indecision of his generals, was urged to remove him, but his reply was, "I can't spare this man. He fights."

ON one occasion in a State paper Mr. Lincoln used the word "sugar-coated." Mr. Defrees, the public printer, said to the President, "Would it not be better to use some other word a little more dignified than 'sugar-coated' in an important State paper which is to go down to all time?"

"Well, Defrees, if you think the time will ever come when the people will not understand what 'sugar-coated' means, I'll altar it; otherwise I think I'll let it go," said Mr. Lincoln, with good humor in every wrinkle of his face.

IN CONCLUSION

Mr. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times, published a study of Lincoln's administration, in which he states that Lincoln in his State papers had a singular faculty for "putting things." He further continues in the following words:

“HE has no pride of intellect, not the slightest desire for display, no thought or purpose but that of making everybody understand precisely what he means to say. It gives to his public papers a weight and influence with the mass of the people which no man of this country ever before attained. And this is heightened by the atmosphere of humor which seems to pervade his mind and which is just as natural to it and as attractive and softening a part of it as the smoky hues of Indian summer are of the charming season to which they belong.”

A TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

NOR can it be said that this was owing to the tragic character of Lincoln's end. It is true, the death of this gentlest and most merciful of rulers by the hand of a mad fanatic was well apt to exalt him beyond his merits in the estimation of those who loved him, and to make his renown the object of peculiarly tender solicitude. But it is also true that the verdict pronounced upon him in those days has been affected little by time, and that historical inquiry has served rather to increase than to lessen the appreciation of his virtues, his abilities, his services. Giving the fullest measures of credit to his great ministers—to Seward for his conduct of foreign affairs, to Chase for the management of the finances

under terrible difficulties, to Stanton for the performance of his tremendous task as war secretary — and readily acknowledging that without the skill and fortitude of the great commanders, and the heroism of the soldiers and sailors under them, success could not have been achieved, the historian still finds that Lincoln's judgment and will were by no means governed by those around him; that the most important steps were owing to his initiative; that his was the deciding and directing mind; and it was pre-eminently he whose sagacity and whose character enlisted for the administration in its struggles the countenance, the sympathy, and the support of the people. It is found, even, that his judgment on military matters was astonishingly acute, and that the advice and instructions he gave to the generals commanding in the field would not seldom have done honor to the ablest of them. History, therefore, without overlooking, or palliating, or excusing any of his shortcomings or mistakes, continues to place him foremost among the saviors of the Union and the liberators of the slave. More than that, it awards to him the merit of having accomplished what but few political philosophers would have recognized as possible — of leading the republic through four years of furious civil conflict without any serious detriment to its free institutions.

To the younger generation Abraham Lincoln has already become a half-mythical figure, which, in the haze of historic distance, grows to more and more heroic proportions, but also loses in distinctness of outline and feature. This is indeed the common lot of popular heroes; but the Lincoln legend will be more than ordinarily apt to become fanciful, as his individuality assembling seemingly incongruous qualities and forces in a character at the same time grand and most lovable, was so unique, and his career so abounding in startling contrast. As the state of society in which Abraham Lincoln grew up passes away, the world will read with increasing wonder of the man who, not only of the humblest origin, but remaining the simplest and most unpretending of citizens, was raised to a position of power unprecedented in our history; who was the gentlest and most peace-loving of mortals, unable to see any creature suffer without a pang in his own breast, and suddenly found himself called to conduct the greatest and bloodiest of our wars; who wielded the power of government when stern resolution and relentless force were the order of the day, and then won and ruled the popular mind and heart by the tender sympathies of his nature; who was cautious, conservative by temperament and mental habit, and led the most sudden and sweeping social revolution of our time; who, preserving his homely speech and rustic manner even in the most conspicuous position of that period, drew upon himself the scoffs of polite

society, and then thrilled the soul of mankind with utterances of wonderful beauty and grandeur; who, in his heart the best friend of the defeated South, was murdered because a crazy fanatic took him for its most cruel enemy; who, while in power, was beyond measure lampooned and maligned by sectional passion and an excited party spirit, and around whose bier friend and foe gathered to praise him — which they have since never ceased to do — as one of the greatest of Americans and the best of men. —
From Carl Schurz' Essay, "Abraham Lincoln."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

I.

OH, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just!
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust!

II.

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speaks the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

III.

Thy task is done; the bond are free:
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose proudest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

IV.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of Right.

William Cullen Bryant.

RECENT EVENTS.



The Mormon Church in Utah has just turned over to the Government its wheat reserve of 250,000 bushels, collected from tithes.

New York has abolished auction sales of wornout police horses. The S. P. C. A. will take over all discarded animals.

Chinese are estimated to destroy \$10,000,000 worth of gold annually by their custom of burning small pieces of gold leaf on certain anniversaries.

Because a man fixed a lock for a neighbor, and did not send her a bill, she left him in her will \$5,000 that enabled him to leave a New Jersey almshouse.

Two houses at Brownville Junction, Maine, have been taken down, piece by piece, and shipped by rail to Bath, where they will be used in reconstruction work.

A cargo of peanuts saved a ship from sinking recently when submerged off the Atlantic coast. The peanuts swelled, filled the bomb holes and kept the ship afloat.

Natives of the Pribiloff Islands, off the coast of Alaska, where steamers call only a few times each year, have arranged with the Government to supply them with motion picture machines and films.

The record long-distance furniture moving was noted recently when a big van came from Philadelphia to Northeast Harbor, Maine, with furniture of a summer resident. The run is more than 600 miles.

For the first time in their lives, refugee children sheltered in the Luxemburg asylum in the Toul sector in France, are being taught to brush and care for their teeth by American Red Cross nurses.

Rev. Philip Gordon of Reserve, Wis., the second Indian ever ordained a Roman Catholic priest, recently announced his intention to

run for Congress as a Republican in the 11th District of Wisconsin.

A Detroit Mich., firm has guaranteed a sale of 4 per cent. of the entire payroll of the plant between now and Jan. 1. The company has agreed to place the 16th stamp on every card presented by employees.

Miss Goldie Schneider of Los Angeles, Calif., invited 1,000 friends to her wedding, rented a large hall for the occasion, and charged 50 cents admission to the invited guests. The Red Cross got the gate receipts.

Beech logs that formed 600 years ago the foundation of Winchester, Eng., cathedral have just been uncovered. They were found to be in perfect condition, although they had been exposed to water for almost six centuries.

During a game of golf on the course of the Conduskeag Canoe and Country Club, near Bangor, Maine, in driving off, the ball struck a robin in flight, bringing the bird to the earth in quick order, but not killing it.

Advices from Cork, Ire., say that Irish girls are becoming brides of American sailors. On one day recently five Irish girls were married to sailors in the United States service and another day there were six marriages.

A Philadelphia bank has begun the custom of beginning the day's business by having its employees sing "America" each morning. At five minutes before 9 o'clock all employees assemble in the building and sing. This is the first bank to take it up.

Arthur M. McAdams, a young Salina, Kans., banker, before sailing for France with his regiment, called up his father by telephone from New York. His father was so delighted with his son's thoughtfulness that

OUR LITTLE PEOPLE.

he insisted on paying the charges. The bill was \$12.

In a recent thunder shower lightning came down the chimney of the Harold Carter house in Ellsworth, Maine, and at about the same time or during the same storm at least, the house of Harold Carter's father, James Carter, at West Ellsworth, was struck and burned.

Disregarding the ancient custom of the royal families of Japan, the Emperor has selected a girl, aged 14, not of royal birth, for the crown prince's bride. She is a member of the imperial household. It has always been the custom to choose a girl from one of the five noble families.

The board of trustees of the town of Sellersburg, Ind., has turned over the town jail to the Girls' Canning Club. The first afternoon of the club's activities was devoted to canning rhubarb. The place proved as satisfactory for that purpose as for canning the "stews" of former days.

Members of a Rock Island train out of Pratt on the work train at Durham, Kans., are doing their bit to harvest the wheat. They quit at 6.30 o'clock each night and a farmer takes them to his farm, where they shock wheat until 11 o'clock. They have shocked 40 acres in one field and are now working on a larger field.

A women's trade union advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the trade unions which comprise women members, has been formed at the request of the British Ministry of Munitions, and it is proposed to refer to it all questions affecting the employment of women in the production of munitions.

Masquerading as a woman, private John Hutchinson of Chester, Penn., forgot himself when he passed an officer and saluted. As a result he was arrested and turned over to the military authorities for punishment.

Hutchinson was dressed stylishly. He wore a low-cut gown, high-heeled shoes, white stockings, summer furs and a large picture hat.

It is reported that in Germany several thousand women—selected for their youth, energy and attractiveness—are learning the Russian language. Their tutors are Russian prisoners, who are compelled to give them lessons. These students are intended to pursue, after the war, the occupation of traveling saleswomen to the Russian markets.

Straight, Penn., a village of 195 men, women and children, subscribed \$10,000 in five days to the third Liberty Loan. Every cent represents the savings of the thrifty, as not a dollar was subscribed by any industry or corporation. There is not a rich person in the place. The per capita sales of War Savings and Thrift stamps is \$8.00.

To have lost two husbands and married a third during the war has been the experience of Lady Michael Wardell, one of London's recent brides. She is a daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, an Australian millionaire. She married first the late Viscount Northland, who lost his life in active service in 1915, and left a will in which he expressed the hope that his widow would marry again. She fulfilled his hope when was married to Capt. Geoffrey Mills, who was killed a year ago. Her third husband is also a British officer.

There is one English town with 30,000 population which has utilized and extended natural caves in chalky formations, beneath the city, as dug-outs during air raids. This city gets almost every raid on London twice, both going and coming. There are enough caves to hold every man, woman and child in the city. The caves have been provided with proper ventilation, drainings, and in some instances, where several families have clubbed together, private caves are maintained.

LITTLE STORIES OF NATURE AND SCIENCE.



The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world.

Scientists have counted 50 species of fish that possess organs capable of imparting electric shocks.

The diet of the Japanese farmer or laborer costs 6 cents a day and is made up of rice, barley, fish and vegetables.

There is not a house in Diarbekir, Turkey, without from one to five Armenian maidservants, even the humblest shopkeepers having one.

Using a special furnace a London scientist has made glass tubes with an outside diameter of but one twenty-five thousandths of an inch.

It has been demonstrated that platinum wire may be drawn so fine as to be invisible to the naked eye, although its presence upon a card can be detected by the touch.

A horse will live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water; 17 days without either eating or drinking, and only five days when eating solid food without drinking.

Many horses are never shod in the country districts of Japan, and so it is a common sight to see them wearing straw shoes. Wornout and discarded shoes may be seen along the roadside.

Sixty thousand Jews are already in the American Army, fighting the battle for world freedom, and other thousands are ready to follow, according to Rabbi Louis Grossman of Cincinnati.

"Doug" Johnson, of Providence, Ky., had a sow give birth to eight pigs several days ago and not a pig in the litter has an eye. The pigs are now 10 days old and all are well fomed and doing well.

An American chemist's examination of the great wall of China has

revealed that the bricks are so wet that they can be crumbled with the fingers, and that the structure is in danger of disintegration.

Porcelain money is used in Burma and Siam, and feather money, manufactured from the short red feathers from beneath the wings of a species of parrot, is the ordinary currency of the Santa Cruz islanders.

The demands of the war have stimulated the production of quicksilver in the United States. In 1917 36,351 flasks, worth \$3,857,000, were mined. A flask contains 75 pounds. Not since 1883 has so much been mined in this country.

The durability of wood in favorable circumstances is almost incredible. Pieces of wood, wooden caskets, and wooden articles have been taken from Egyptian catacombs constructed 2,000 or 3,000 years before the Christian era.

Among the Burmese the possession of a white elephant stands as a sign of universal sovereignty. Every Burmese King longs for the capture of such a treasure during his reign as a token that his royalty is recognized by the unseen powers.

William Kidd, who lives near Bellaire, Ohio, is 106 years old, but he is assisting in the farm work on the Charles Rosser farm, and is doing a day's work every day. He appears to be a man of but 70, and is the oldest man in Belmont County.

Women are taking the place of men on Vermont farms, especially during the haying. A journey within a radius of 50 miles of Montpelier will find hundreds of women riding the hay rakes, pitching hay and doing much work hitherto performed by men.

OUR LITTLE PEOPLE.

Sunflowers are used in Wyoming for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maple wood and make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the seeds in are said to burn better than the best hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

Arthur L. Bunn of the 28th Engineers, at Camp Meade, Md., is distinguished as the man with the smallest foot in the whole United States Army. Socks size $3\frac{1}{2}$ just fit Bunn, and his feet have plenty of room to spare in the smallest shoes the "Q. M." issues.

Dr. B. H. Warren, the ornithologist, of West Chester, Penn., has built a private museum for his bird collection. The doctor owns 500 specimens of bird life of this State and others, and it is one of the most remarkable collections owned by an individual in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Wilson of North Rushville, Ind., boast of a hen, which, every morning, scratches at the door for admission. Entering, she sits in a large chair in the living room, lays an egg, and walks majestically back to the chicken yard after she has been fed for her courteous service.

The cat belonging to Mayor Ashley of New Bedford, Mass., has been awarded a dog license by City Clerk Walter H. B. Remington and a collection is being taken up to provide a collar to which the tag can be attached. The number is 2,300. The cat travels so extensively that it was thought best to tag her.

Although making maple sugar is more of a side line than an industry in Pennsylvania, statistics just completed by the State Department of Agriculture show that the 1918 maple sugar crop was 496.5 tons of sugar and 440,000 gallons of sirup. This amount of sugar and sirup required the tapping of 1,200,000 trees.

Students on the University of Washington campus at Seattle have noticed on an ivy covered wall of Denny Hall, way up on a level with

the third floor windows, a spray of coppery roses. The branch which bears them reaches out from the heavy ivy vines and is the only sign of a rose bush in the neighborhood. Its long, branchless stem is covered by the ivy.

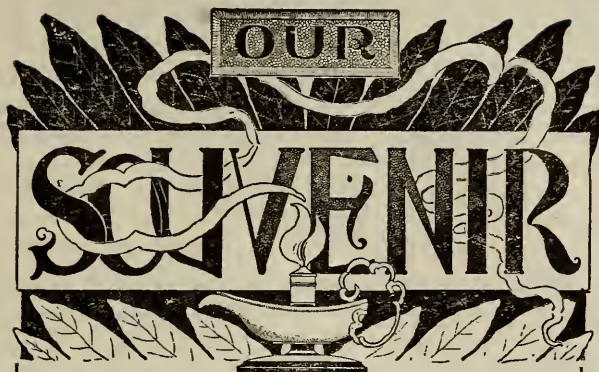
A group of Goshen county, Wyo., men have a project to cultivate 5,000 acres of land, under the name of Liberty Wheat Growers, Inc., and turn all the wheat grown over to the United States Government at current market prices. This field will be the largest continuous stretch of land under cultivation in wheat, under single ownership, in the whole world. The field is eight square miles.

"I had my shoes half-soled twice, and my pants once," wrote a Yakima, Wash., pupil in answer to the question as to what he had done to get money to buy War Savings Stamps. Blanks were given 249 pupils, and all but 10 answered in a manner that proved they had the right W. S. S. spirit. Many of the youngsters Hooverized on clothes to a commendable extent, one going so far as to, "go without clothes."

The efficient protection given them by the State Game Commission and the United States Forest Service in their efforts to preserve the deer, elk, antelope and mountain sheep that roam the Colorado forests, has resulted in large herds of the animals becoming domesticated. It is no unusual sight in the towns bordering the Uncompahgre National forest to see many of these wild animals grazing in the village streets.

Maine boys are to furnish 10 carloads of certified seed potatoes to boys' and girls' agricultural clubs in Massachusetts next spring. The State of Maine Agricultural and Industrial League early this year arranged with Fred Loring, the club leader in Presque Isle, to interest some of the boys in this line of industry, and the plan is working out very satisfactorily. This is the first instance of Maine boys engaging in production of certified seed.

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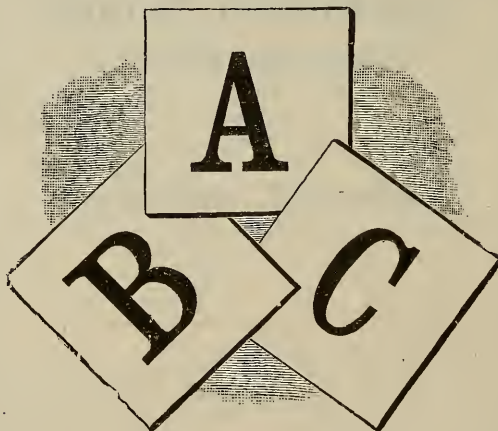
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